

Railroads.

MINN. VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after

Monday, December 25th, 1865.

Trains will run as indicated below, connecting at Mendota with the

Minneapolis Stage Co.'s Line,

To and from St. Paul, first meeting train going

south on the

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

GOING WEST—LEAVES

St. Paul at 8:30 a. m. & 3:30 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Leaves Mendota at 6 a. m. & 4 p. m.

N. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

December 24, 1865.

Leaves Minneapolis at 6 a. m. & 4 p. m.

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Chicago Advertisements.

1866.

Cash Wholesale Clothing House.

WHITE BROTHERS,

W. C. & C. W. WHITE,

W. C. WHITE & CO.,

THE CITY.
A WHITE WOMAN RECOVERED FROM THE INDIANS.

Mrs. Marie Boyer, Captured in Minnesota by the Sioux in 1862, said to be Recensed.

The Legislature of Minnesota last winter appropriated one thousand dollars, which was to be used to recover from captivity Mrs. Marie Boyer, who was captured by the Sioux Indians near Redwood, in the outbreak of 1862. Several agents have been engaged in the effort to secure the release of the woman, and they have been among the Indians, half-brooks, traders, and employers of the Hudson Bay Company, laboring to that end. The band of Indians among whom Mrs. Boyer was detained, had made their home on the plains, in the British Possessions, about three hundred miles west of Fort Garry, and not far above the international boundary line. The agents in question were prepared to negotiate for the captive female, and if necessary, to buy her from her Indian master at any price.

Progress has been regularly reported by these agents to a leading gentleman of this city, who possessed unusual facilities of intercourse with the region inhabited by those Indians, and who has interested himself in the matter. A letter was received yesterday by this gentleman stating that the tribe of Indians was visited, and an interview had with the Indians who claimed to own Mrs. Boyer. The Indian stated to the agents and half-brooks that the man had been turned over to United States troops, and had a short time previously been for an American post on the Missouri. This is believed to be a reliable statement, as the Indians were not aware that an effort was being made for the release of the female, nor that their visitors were among them for that purpose.

These Indians were a little north of Fort Berthold, and about one hundred miles from that place. Troops from this post must, therefore, have been the ones who secured the release of Miss Boyer, who is confidently believed, is by the time on her way to this city, after nearly four years of captivity among the barbarians of the Western plains.

Information from the same source goes to show that the Sioux Indians now seeking refuge in the British Possessions are becoming desperate and turbulent. Several severe fights have occurred among them, in which a number were slain, and a general system of robbery is constantly being perpetrated upon the inhabitants along the Assiniboin and around the trading posts from Fort Garry westward. Considerable alarm is felt in the settlements on the border account of the large number of savages who have taken up their abode in that region, and efforts will be made by the inhabitants to relieve themselves of the burden.

MAJ. ROBERT H. ROSE.

Record of a Military Officer—
Fort Wadsworth and the Work Done There.

Maj. Robert H. Rose, who has for several years been identified with military movements on the western frontier of this State, was mustered out of the service of the United States yesterday. A brief summary of the Major's career as a soldier, will be of no less interest to his many warm personal friends than to the public at large, and hence it is both a pleasure and a duty to make a note of his rise and progress in the profession of arms.

Maj. Rose entered the military service as a private in the fall of 1861, in the second company of Minnesota Cavalry; was ordered to St. Louis in December following, and became attached to the regiment known as the "Curis Horse." In January, 1862, he was promoted to be a Second Lieutenant; went to Fort Donelson. From this time until January, 1864, the "Curis Horse," which contained three companies of Minnesota cavalry, was in constant service in the Department of the Cumberland, and Lieut. Rose took part in the great events of that period and locality.

On the 7th of April, 1864, Maj. Rose's company was re-enlisted as veterans, and while en route for home on veteran furlough, the Lieutenant received a furlough from Gov. Seward, as Major in the Second Minnesota Cavalry, and shortly after, with his regimen, made the famous march to the Yellowstone and beyond, in Gen. Sully's great campaign of that year.

Upon the return from that expedition, late in the fall of 1864, Maj. Rose was left in command of Fort Wadsworth, then recently established, and with scarcely any improvements. The Major, with an enterprise and ability which commended the encomiums of all his superiors, commenced the immediate erection of Government buildings, and before winter set in, put up a hospital building, 40 x 40 feet; a quartermaster's and commissary's storehouse, 30 x 140 feet; both of squared timber. During the winter quarters, the inopportune temporary quarters were superseded by substantial stone buildings; stables erected with capacity for several hundred horses, and an embankment seven feet high, with the necessary ditches, thrown around the fort. In addition to these mammoth works, bastions were constructed, magazines, a brick guard house, workshops of several kinds, and various other buildings are left at Fort Wadsworth as a monument of the enterprise and foresight.

In the construction of these works there were manufactured and consumed, 221,600 feet of lumber; 264,000 shingles; 346,000 bricks; 900 barrels of lime; and 2,000 pieces of iron. All were laid the latter were bolted, bolted and faced. The cost of the above materials and the construction of the buildings was less than \$10,000, and it is doubtful whether the government ever had so much work performed at any Western post for so small a sum, and evinces unusual energy and integrity on the part of the post commandant.

Maj. Rose organized and perfected a scouting system in May last, after which not an Indian came through the lines. These scouts have proved themselves true and trusty. During the month of May they killed thirteen Indians. Among these latter were four who were connected

with the murder of the Jewett family but a few days previously, and who were then on their way back to their camp. Every war party on their way to the settlements have been met and forced to retire, and the peace and safety of our frontier has thereby been secured. During the year seventeen Indians have been killed and about 500 have surrendered themselves to the government, within the jurisdiction of this sub-district. These results, briefly noted above, characterize the administration of Major Rose as most creditable. We welcome the Major back to civil life, and trust that "Bob" will meet with such prosperity as a tried and faithful officer merits.

Bids for State Printing.—The Commissioners of State Printing opened the bids yesterday at 12 o'clock, for the State printing and binding for the ensuing year. The following is a list of the names of the bidders, with the prices for which they proposed to do the work:

FIRST CLASS.		Composition		Press-work	
Broders.	30c	Composition	30c	per token,	30c
Davidson & Hall.	30c	Composition	30c	per token,	30c
J. A. Russell.	30c	Composition	30c	per token,	30c
SECOND CLASS.		48c		48c	
D. Sinclair & Co.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
Davidson & Hall.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
M. J. Clegg.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
THIRD CLASS.		48c		48c	
D. Sinclair & Co.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
Davidson & Hall.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
J. A. Russell.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
FOURTH CLASS.		48c		48c	
Elmer.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
Davidson & Hall.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
J. A. Russell.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
FIFTH CLASS.		48c		48c	
Elmer.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
Davidson & Hall.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
J. A. Russell.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
SIXTH CLASS.		48c		48c	
Elmer.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
Davidson & Hall.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
J. A. Russell.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
SEVENTH CLASS.		48c		48c	
Elmer.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
Davidson & Hall.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
J. A. Russell.	48c	Composition	48c	per token,	48c
Bidders.					
Joseph Geisen.	30c	Publ. 100	30c	Publ. 100	30c
John Dohm.	30c	Publ. 100	30c	Publ. 100	30c
Davidson & Hall.	30c	Publ. 100	30c	Publ. 100	30c
J. A. Russell.	30c	Publ. 100	30c	Publ. 100	30c
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Bidders.					
Joseph Geisen.	30c	Publ. 100	30c	Publ. 100	30c

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME VI.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune tells how the late elections are regarded by members of Congress and other officials.

The result of the recent State and local elections in the United States, though the closeness of the fight in several of the Radical seats in Saint Louis, and the fact that a large majority was made, is interpreted as favorable to the general adoption of the course of those who are in power. The Radical party is trying to keep this and other irritating issues from the public. The way is to let Congress and the President do as they please, keep the party at large united and let the Radical party do as it pleases. A Radical victory in 1868, if the Radical party would be a national calamity.

—Advises from the Foreign says that Dr. M. M. Arnold under close guard and compelled to do mortal work, Arnold is a work; Spangler is at work in the carpenter's shop; Col. Marmaduke found guilty of the Camp Douglas conspiracy has charge of the prison.

—The Union League Club of New York had five hundred guests in honor of the Passage of the Civil Rights Bill, over the entire.

—Major Gen. Steedman, by order of the President, has gone South on an extensive inspection tour of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau. He is accompanied by correspondents of the leading papers, and the party will go through the whole South from Richmond to Texas.

—George Peabody, the great American banker, will leave London on the 20th instant for a visit to America.

—Chief Justice Chase presided at a meeting in New York Monday evening, and addressed the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, and the steps to be given to the emancipation slaves.

—It is reported that the interest on the temporary loan will soon be reduced to five percent.

—The New York Farmers are making great preparations to give a grand reception to the Vice President, who is daily expected to arrive to-day.

—The New York Tribune has been cut off in England on account of the prospect of war between France and Austria, and the French movements. Consuls touched a lower figure than at any period since 1857.

—The Banker, Bill has again been reported to the House, by yeas 70 and nays 73.

—The United States bonded warehouse at New York has been closed, and of course at \$100,000. Yesterday a bill was introduced in the Senate of the Treasury for old certificates amounting to \$100,000. Three bills attempted to do the same.

—The Friend Hudson, Esq., for many years a subscriber of the New York Herald, on account of his services to the country, and received a bond-and-redeem testimonial from his associates in the editorial department.

—The investigation before the Royal Commission at Jamaica, shows that the rebellion was not general or premeditated, and that Gov. Eyre will not be justified in the marks he has made for it.

—The Evening Post announces that the concluding point in real estate in New York has been reached and turned, and that prices and rents are on the decline. A vast amount of real property, far more than at the beginning of the year, is offered for sale at auction and through agents, but the demand is by no means so active as it was. The speculation with which the year opened, and which had the effect of raising rents above all reason, is now nearly ceased to produce a fair better state of things than was anticipated by the public.

—George W. Julian.—Dispatches from the Fifth Congressional District of Indiana render it probable that Mr. Gray has received the nomination over Julian. Wayne county is estimated to give him 1,300 majority. The nomination in that district is made by the popular vote.

—Orders have been issued for mustering out to review the Third Minnesota Battery.

THE RELEASE OF GENERAL B. T. JOHNSON.

How it was effected.

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THE CITY.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of the Old, and Inauguration of the New Council.

MAYOR PRINCE'S INAUGURAL.

Election of Officers by the Council.

Listing of Salaries for the Present Term.

The Fifth Ward Contested Election Case.

Mr. Madden Secures the Aldermanship.

The City Council met yesterday afternoon at 8 o'clock.

CASE LIGHT.

A. J. Woodrich, Secretary pro tem. of the Gas Company, gave the Council notice that unless the Council made a contract for gas before the expiration of a six months' time, the lamp posts would be removed.

REPORTS.

The City Attorney reported the cases of litigation in which the city had been a party during the year.

The salary of the City Justice gave \$62 as the number of arrests made during the year, and \$6.88 as the amount not collected.

The City Attorney requires more time for preparing a plan for the record of the soldiers enlisted from St. Paul, which was granted.

The Wood Measure announced that he measured over 11,000 cords of wood during the year.

The City Attorney furnished a draft of an ordinance on nuisances, and recommended in regard to sanitary regulation. Laid on the table.

Old Alderman, to whom was referred Dan. Fagan's petition to the last Council, reported adversely to the gentle, Hubbard 134.

A motion in favor of opening of Upper Pine street, in the Third Ward.

After the passage of a number of bills returned by the Comptroller, on motion of Alderman Faine the Council adjourned sine die.

Meeting of the New Council.

Organization of the NEW MEMBERS.

President Murray administered the oath of office to the following members:

Pat. Nash, of the 1st Ward, who represents Ald. Palmer.

James King, 2d Ward, re-elected.

Wm. Markoe, 3d Ward, re-elected.

Geo. W. Moore, 4th Ward, who represents Ald. W. H. Wilder.

John Kettell, 5th Ward, re-elected.

ORGANIZATION.

Ald. Putnam moved that Ald. Markoe take the chair. Carried.

Ald. Murray moved the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Mayor elect, and inform him that the new Council was organized and prepared to receive any communication he might wish to present.

Alderman Murray and Holland were appointed to perform that duty.

A recess was then taken for fifteen minutes, when the Council was again called to order.

Ald. Murray introduced the Mayor elect, who took the oath of office, and then delivered the following

VICE-PRESIDENT.

On motion the Council decided to the election of a President. A ballot was had and Mr. Murray received 18 votes and Mr. Fite 1 vote.

Ald. Murray was consequently elected President and took the chair.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Ald. Putnam was elected Vice-President, having received 10 votes. Markoe 2; King 1, and Holland 1 vote.

ESTABLISHING SALARIES.

The first business after the complete organization of the new Council, was the establishment of the salaries of the City Officers for the ensuing year.

Wishes, in consequence of the embarrassed condition of the city finances, it is absolutely necessary that the most rigid economy be observed in the expenditure of the city to have been at least marked by a general reduction of 20 per cent. in the salaries of all the officers, and to control them, strict economy.

It is the object to tell my earnest advice to the new Council, to maintain undiminished confidence, and to assure my fellow citizens that I am ready to exert all my efforts to discharge my duty with fidelity, and truth, that every cent may be saved, and to hold to a proper accountability those of the city officers, for whose sake, I can in any way be held responsible.

It is the object to devolve and proportionately to the different classes of officers, the sum of the city's resources, so as to insure the welfare of the people, and to give the city a strong and safe government.

It is the object to maintain the high, the city of Saint Paul has passed through a series of light and gloom, the people have been exposed to many trials, and sometimes lost faith in the future of our country, yet, after much trial and experience, we have emerged from the gloom, and have returned to the army to engage once more in industrial pursuits, and have every reason to hope for a successful and happy future.

The city of Saint Paul is now advanced as to place, and is in a position to compete with the city of New York, and the rest of the Northern cities. Even at this season an unprecedented amount of building is in progress, and the city is rapidly increasing in size, and in the number of public and private offices.

Formerly the Minneapolis Central and the Minnesota Valley railroads will have completed their line to the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad, and the city will be hope of the railroads to the West and South, and completion with their terminal at St. Paul, and that the Minneapolis Valley railroad will be completed and connect with the Wabash and the Chicago and St. Paul, and short connection with Winona.

These important lines of railway will greatly contribute to the welfare of the city, and it is to be hoped that the city will be able to make a large amount of money by the time of their completion.

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Railroads.

MINN. VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after

Monday, December 25th, 1865,
Trains will run, indicated below, connecting
at Mendota with the

Minnesota Stage Co.'s Line,

To and from St. Paul and Mounds, via the

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

GOING WEST—LEAVES

St. Paul at 6:30 a.m. & 4:30 p.m.

GOING EAST.

Leaves Shakesope at 6 a.m. & 3 p.m.

G. A. HAMILTON, Secretary,

December 21, 1865.

Chicago Advertisements.

1866.

Cash Wholesale Clothing House,

WHITE BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Chambers, 20th and Wabash, Chicago.

or Particular attention paid to orders.

John V. FARWELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

12, 14 & 16 Wabash Avenue,

CHICAGO,

AND NO. 5 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK

Particular attention paid to orders.

John V. FARWELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE

HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE

DRY GOODS JOBBERS,

53, 54, and 7 Lake street,

AND

55, 57 and 79 Michigan Avenue,

CHICAGO.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

60, 62 Commercial street.

Between Olive and Locust—1866.

ST. LOUIS.

Prompt attention given to filling all orders in

trust to my care.

A. C. WATSON,

WETHERILL & UPHAM,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

60, 62 Commercial street.

Between Olive and Locust—1866.

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Prompt attention given to filling all orders in

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A. C. WATSON,

FARGO, BILL & PAUL,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

40 and 50 Wabash Avenue,

CHICAGO.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

60, 62 Commercial street.

Between Olive and Locust—1866.

BURLEY & TYRELL,

Importers and Jobbers of

China, Glass & Earthen Ware,

No. 48 Lake street,

CHICAGO.

A. G. BURLEY,

ASSEMBLED PACKAGES ALWAYS ON HAND,

60, 62 Commercial street.

HIBBARD & SPENCER,

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware & Tinplate,

62 Lake street,

Corner State street,

CHICAGO.

W.M. HIBBARD,

F. F. SPENCER,

60, 62 Commercial street.

PETTITT & SMITH,

FLOUR

AND

General Commission Merchants,

No. 82 and 84 South Water,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Furniture, Glue, & C.

Upholstering Done to Order,

244 Third Street,

S. L. BAILEY & CO.,

Dealers in every article of

FURNITURE,

For the

Parlor, Dining Room & Chamber,

PICTURE FRAMES & MOULDINGS

OF ALL KINDS.

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SAINT PAUL, APRIL 13, 1866.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Gold opened and closed at 127.

Cholera diarrhea is prevalent in Montreal, and precautions sanitary measures are being taken in all Canadian cities. The Canadians receive with great satisfaction the report that President Johnson is about to issue a proclamation against the Fugitives.

Judge C. C. C. Smith has issued a writ of habeas corpus, on an application for a writ of habeas corpus, has decided that the Fugitive proclamation of the President does not restore the writ.

It is reported that an order has been issued by the War Department, to the Assistant Commissioners of Freedmen in the Southern States, instructing them to inform the people of the Southern States of the relations between the operations and government of martial law. It is carefully worded, and while not declaring martial law in force, it is calculated to create the popular impression that such is the case.

The number of post offices reopened in the South during the month of March was 266.

The miners in the leading quicksilver mines in California are on strike, and have taken possession of the premises.

The drivers on the New York City railroads, whose wages are now \$2 per day, have struck for ten days additional.

—WILLIAM GRAYSON was executed on Wednesday at Elizabeth, New York, for the murder of Fergie Collins. He protested his innocence.

—The order for the arrest of street beggars in New York is carried out with great promptness, and they are becoming scarce.

—There is another batch of exciting rumors from the northeastern border. British war vessels are hovering about the coast, and "long, low, black" Fenian saboteurs are running in and out of the oases, laden with arms and ammunition. The garrisons of some of the British towns are fleeing to the interior. Hundreds of Fenians, (in buckram, we guess), have left for the seat of war, while thousands are gathered at Eastport and Calais, Maine, listening to speeches made by D. Deacon King, the XIXth secession of war, and the like. The Fenians have a Senator of Boston. When their hearts are sufficiently tried by the eloquence of these remarkable characters, it is probable that heads will be broken.

—From Philadelphia, we have accounts of one of the most horrific butcheries of the little boys' day. Mrs. Davis, and her two children, were found dead, the former mutilated, and the body of Mr. Irving, of Miss Knott's, a nice, alongside of the barge, not far distant from the spot where the mother and children were discovered. All were dreadfully mangled, and the head of one of the little boys' day when his body was found, was cut off, and the body of his family was also killed. His head was crushed in with a hammer and his throat cut; his body was found under a tarpaulin. The supposed assassin is a German, named Anthony or Antonius, who has not yet been arrested. His clothes were found, stained all over with blood.

—The War Department has issued the first of a series of eight columns which will contain the names of all volunteers and officers from every State, together with a sketch of the history of the different regiments, promotions, discharge, dismissals, transfers, &c. The price of each will be one dollar, the actual cost of publication on the part of the government.

—The difficulties between the stove founders and founders of Albany and Troy have been adjusted, and work has been resumed in all the factories.

CONCERN.—Thursday.—Mr. Stewart's resolutions, as amended by himself, were referred to the Senate, and the remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of the late Senator Pool, by Senators Johnson, Fessenden, Sumner, Brown, Farnsworth, Chapman, Edmunds and McDougal.

In the course of the debate, the right of payment, with pending amendments, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill to transfer a garrison to the republic of Liberia was passed; also joint resolutions proposing against pardons for foreign governments of infamous offenders on condition that they should emigrate to the United States.

REINHOLD.—THE ST. PAUL STREET GRADE.

We are glad to see that the City Council has made a resolute step toward retrenchment by cutting down the salaries of some of the city officers. Now let them go a step further and abolish the salaries which the Aldermen, a year or two ago, in violation of all decent, voted to the State convention, as contemplated by the Minnesota Protection Company, so as to be prepared, by degrees, to command the best possible services.

The small amount required to be paid up on the stock of that company, 4 per cent, will pay the running expenses of the company and give voice and an arm to strike to the people of Minnesota, and if they have anything to ship, it will not require many bulls to lading to return to them the 4 per cent, in the shape of dividends.

THE STATE MINING LAW.

The miners are very indignant at the mining law passed by the State legislature, which restricts miners' claims to 200 feet, and they regard as an outrage. They are going to hold a meeting on the 15th instant, when they will give a free expression to their opinions thereon.

GOLD DISCOVERY ON THE NORTH SHORE.

Capt. Lambert informs us that some very rich gold discoveries have been made at Encampment, on the North shore of Lake Superior, in Lake county, about 300 miles north from Duluth. The discovery at this point of a vein of auriferous quartz by Mr. Anderson, of the Superior Land Office, had created a great excitement at Superior. Mr. A. had brought in some fine specimens, which Orlando Symonds, who graduated last year at Columbia College, New York, where he placed a knowledge of chemistry which places him in the front rank of our American savans, pronounced to be the best in the country.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in his correspondence from Washington, tells where he thinks President Johnson will land, and makes a prediction which is worthy of note:

"I do not doubt the motives of the President. All the talk about his abandoning to the South is only to gain time. There is a word of truth in it—not a word. But he is a very new party, 'sloughing off the radicals,' to use his own words. This is precisely what he is after, and in proportion to the time he has to live, he will be the most dangerous man to the country. He cannot help it. For he will find that he cannot form a new party, and that he will be compelled to join the old party. There he will finally land, and about the time he is compelled to do so, he will be out of the question, the first round is out of him."

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN.

The Chicago Republican says when President Johnson wishes to be very forcible in expressing his hostility to Congress and the measures of the Republican party, he will do so in a manner which it is utterly impossible with the facts to sustain, either to supply the demand for country seats, or to sustain the paper of it's city readers as a party.

The Chicago Post.—The Chicago Post, edited by Hon. D. Blakeley, after many months of effort, has succeeded in securing the Associated Press dispatches, and is now on a par with the other Chicago papers.

We clip the following from its columns of the 4th:

"In view of the tremendous excitement which it has created, we propose to content the business of the paper to grow so rapidly, that it is becoming so numerous, and it is utterly impossible with the facts to sustain, either to supply the demand for country seats, or to sustain the paper of it's city readers as a party."

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The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 13, 1866.

THE TEST OATH.

Message from the President.

Modifications of the Oath Suggested.

Postal Service in the South.

MODIFICATION OF THE TEST OATH.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President transmitted communications from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, in which those officers suggest a modification of the oath of office prescribed by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862. He fully approves the suggestion, and the subject, pertaining to the sufficient administration of the revenue and postal laws of the Southern States, he earnestly commends it to the early consideration of Congress.

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury contains the names of collectors of internal revenue, assessors, assistant assessors, collectors and revenue commissioners. It appears that since the overthrow of the rebellion in the Southern States, who have not been able to take literally the oath of office prescribed by the act of Congress, a considerable number—perhaps the large proportion—of those holding subordinate positions in revenue departments have been unable to comply with the requirements of the statute. As a consequence, they have served without compensation, as their accounts could not be audited by an accounting officer of the Government. Many of the officers have performed very important duties with fidelity, and not a few must be in great distress by reason of their inability.

With the appointments were made, it was found that it would be difficult to find competent officers in many of the Southern States, and it was necessary to take the oath referred to; but so important did it seem to the President and cabinet, for the purpose of equalizing the revenue, that the modification should be established there, that the recently rebellious States with as little delay as practicable, and the subsequent duty of collecting taxes from the ex-habited states, could be performed should be performed by their own citizens, that the Secretary of the Treasury did not hesitate to recommend for appointment persons of whose present ability there was no question.

It appears that the "oaths" used for flogging men and women were made by an old soldier of the Second West India regiment, named Bruce, who had a knack of manufacturing a cruel weapon. Here is the account:

This would enlarge the class of persons who could qualify as postmasters and mail carriers, and be in harmony with general law, but the purpose of the oath, and has facilitated the prompt reestablishment of postal service, to the common benefit of all sections of the country; for it must be borne in mind that the people of the Southern States are not directly interested in the restoration, other States are also largely interested.

POSTAL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

It may be interesting to know that of 2,200 mail routes in operation in the South, at the time out of the rebellion, the service of 357 had only been restored; and that of 8,902 post offices in the Southern States, 2,000 had appointments of postmasters, having 2,000 of whom 1,177, only have qualified for office—77 of them being males and 120 females. Of 865 who have not qualified, it is believed that 600 have not done so because of the oath.

The Postmaster General adds, in just to the Department, in view of the importance of this subject, that his views will be readily appreciated.

Mr. Potter, a plain farmer of Saratoga county, New York, is entitled to the honor of having made this discovery some four or five years ago, but, like a number of men who have desired to communicate their knowledge to the public, he devoted much time to testing his theory by private practical experiments upon his own property, and was not able to publish his results, or to draw the necessary conclusion as to that he was possessed of a new process of great value, he applied for letters patent, and was granted a patent in February, 1855, and by the Patent Office soon after.

The process is so exceedingly simple, and natural, so far as it is concerned, that the expense of its use will be readily appreciated.

Mr. Potter, finding that most of the roofing materials in existence were very expensive or very defective, and that there was no such article as a substitute for them, and observing that slate possessed all the elements for offering a powerful resistance to water, fire, and heat, predicted that it could be applied to every roof in the country, and that it would be readily appreciated.

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The Postmaster General concludes by saying he need not enlarge upon the evils resulting from so partial a failure of slate, and that the benefit to the Government, and the people of all sections of the country, that would result from a more general and efficient restoration of that service.

These papers have been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE JAMAICA ATROCITIES.

The Nine Cuts Used for Flogging.

Mutilation of a Dead Body.

The London journals continue the publication of the evidence taken by the Royal Commission in relation to the cruelty practiced in Jamaica by Eyre and his subordinates.

It appears that the "cats" used for flogging men and women were made by an old soldier of the Second West India regiment, named Bruce, who had a knack of manufacturing a cruel weapon. Here is the account:

THE WIRE CATS.

The first was made of wire, but after that time pieces of wire were introduced. The "cats" were made of wire and (collected at the Thomas and East) tail, by his orders; he knew it afterward, but the amount of wire was so trifling that he did not consider it a material, as he was a recruit, tried the article known as a coal cat. Discovering that his slate "flour" and the coal tar formed a ready union, he was led to reflect on the ready simplicity, and naturalness of the article, and the farce of pretension, but vastly more effective, than any elaborated by President or Congress.

The first time he tried the article, he was not at all successful, and the unsuccess- and duty of collecting taxes from the ex-habited states, could be performed should be performed by their own citizens, that the Secretary of the Treasury did not hesitate to recommend for appointment persons of whose present ability there was no question.

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The first time he tried the article, he was not at all successful, and the unsuccess- and duty of collecting taxes from the ex-habited states, could be performed should be performed by their own citizens, that the Secretary of the Treasury did not hesitate to recommend for appointment persons of whose present ability there was no question.

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SAINT PAUL, APRIL 15, 1866.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Gold closed at 1244.

It is said that the reconstruction committee have a great open plan, in the shape of a general plan, and in regard to representation, which is believed to be satisfactory to both wings of the party.

It is intimated that the President has covenanted to remove some of the Pennsylvania office-holders. By this, Johnston has been appointed collector of Internal Revenue at Pittsburgh.

The strike of the drivers on city roads has been suspended, and people living up town are compelled to walk to and from their places of business.

A cashier of one of the branches of the banks of France has been arrested in New York on a charge of defalcation to the amount of \$14,000.

Two men have been arrested on suspicion of having robbed the house of John P. Moore, at Madison Avenue.

An Englishman has been arrested in New York, charged with having stolen \$20,000 from Wm. L. Adams, U. S. Collector at Astoria, Oregon.

The President has sent a message to Congress, stating that the Secretary of the Navy has taken preparatory measures to send a naval force to the fishing grounds adequate to protect the rights and property of American citizens against maritime depredations.

An accident occurred yesterday on the Vermont Central Railroad. A bridge was burned in the night, and in the morning an express train came along with no knowledge of it. The engine leaped the chasm. Six coaches were torn, but tracks were not broken, and the train was soon back on the line.

The military results in Mexico, by latest advices, are about equally divided, the imperials having been defeated at Coahuila and the liberals regaining the city of Monterrey. About one hundred Americans have entered Mexico, ostensibly in pursuit of Indians.

The wilful execution prevails in some portions of Canada, on account of the Fenian movement. Several Fenians were arrested, and had to be guarded, to prevent lynching. It is stated that the government received information that the Fenians had planned to burn the bridge over the Ogdensburg, which would have cut off the communication between Canada and the United States.

A Chicago merchant named Livingston has been arrested in the city for swindling New York merchants, and Gen. Fenton has an inquiry for him.

An investigation has been ordered in New York to inquire into the compounding of felonies by police officers.

The following Major Generals and Brigadier Generals are to be mustered out of service from April 30, viz: Major Generals Curtis, Fessenden and Grierson. Brigadier Generals L. W. Seward, Alfred Sully, H. H. Sibley, Adelbert Ames, John M. Corse, James J. H. Carleton, James J. H. Carson, C. H. Robinson, Geo. S. Greene, H. J. Hunt, Thos. G. Fletcher, Frank Wharton, L. Mason, R. B. Ayers, John E. Smith, Geo. S. Stannard, E. F. Connor, M. G. Graham, John W. Turner, Emery Upton, Wm. Bartlett, John B. McIntosh, James A. Haskins, J. M. Haskins, Frederick, Dean, W. F. Parsons and Dr. Wm. W. D. Warden.

A committee of the New York Board of Health have reported that no doubt cholera will soon be in that city, and there is no reason to suppose it will differ from former visitations. Whatever may be the case in other portions of the country the committee expect to find it in the great cities of New York and Brooklyn, and that in the vicinity of the Hudson River, and that it will be developed and disseminated. They recommend that the Governor should proclaim that a visitation of the cholera is imminent, and give the board increased powers.

The Pennsylvania legislature adjourned on the 10th inst., after adopting resolutions of thanks on behalf of the State to Gov. Corwin, for his fidelity to the interests of the country during the rebellion. Every member voted, and the resolution was received with prolonged cheering.

—Sir Frederick Bruce, the English Minister, is seriously exercised about the Fenian movement, and has issued a circular to all the vice-consuls for his expression. Secretary Seward, in a letter to Earl Russell, when Mr. Adams protested against rebel prisoners, informed him that the neutrality laws, which will be enforced, are sufficient.

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By virtue of a few bold and masterful party in both houses, the Republican party in Congress have practically diverted the President, for the time being, of the tremendous prerogative of the veto power. He may have and rant, but his thunder falls harmless on the iron front of that imperious phalanx of two birds in which the Constitution vests the supreme arbitrament of legislative questions.

And these legislative methods, by which the President, hostile to the ruling party in Congress, and disposed to use his patronage as an engine of warfare against it, can be controlled in his exercise of the mighty power of appointments and removals?

It has grown into a maxim of party politics that to the victor belong the spoils, and this maxim is based on a far higher reason than the mere rewarding of party services by the emoluments of office. It is based on the principle that the party which is responsible for the admin-

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866.

VO. Historical Society.

stration of the government, and makes the laws, is entitled to select the agents who are to execute them. But administrative purposes apart, it Congress can legally control the appointments, it would be height of folly and baseness to let the weight of executive patronage slip from their hands to add to the strength of an opposition which is seeking a overthrow, by political means, of that government which it is vain to depose.

The Copperhead organ is everywhere calling loudly upon the President to remove from Federal offices all who do not sustain his policy, and to replace them with his hot-headed adherents from the Jeff. Davis and Vallandigham, and there can be little doubt that the President's wish, run half-life behind the eager aspirations of his new friends in this direction, indeed, our dispatches this morning announce that he has already begun the work of decapitation in Pennsylvania.

The President has sent a message to Congress, stating that the Secretary of the Navy has taken preparatory measures to send a naval force to the fishing grounds adequate to protect the rights and property of American citizens against maritime depredations.

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CONGRESS.—Friday—in the

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 14, 1866.

THE CHOLERA.

Preventives and Course of Treatment.

Suggestions of Practical Use.

Rules of the New York Council of Health.

Rev. Mr. Hamlin, a missionary of the American Board, stationed in Constantinople, is a physician as well as clergyman. The following article from his pen was published last November in the *Christian (Portland) Mirror*. Mr. Hamlin is a native of Maine, and a connection of the Hon. Hamblin Hamlin, recently Vice President of the United States, now Collector of the port of Boston and Charlestown. His preventive suggestions and rules of health may soon become of vital importance to every individual, and they should be carefully preserved for use:

The cholera, which has just left us after a severe and fearful ravage, will pass on its way into Europe, and will probably cross the Atlantic before another summer has passed.

Having been previously compelled to take a good deal of practical acquaintance with it, and to see it in all forms and stages, during each of its invasions of Constantinople, I wish to make my friends in Maine some suggestions which may relieve anxiety or be of practical use:

1st. On the approach of cholera, every family should be prepared to treat it without waiting for a doctor to be sent. It is well to have a physician, that while you are awaiting the arrival of the doctor, it is not necessary to call him. If you prepare for it, it will be a trifling expense which may be avoided with so much certainty as the cholera. But provided circumstances, or the thoughtless indiscretion of some one, may bring it in, you may wish to have the attack, and the challenge will never be refused. It will probably be made in the night, your physician has been called in another direction, and you must treat the case yourself, it will be

3d. *Cause of attack*—I have personally investigated at least a hundred cases, and can say that the cholera could be caused in any way, diet or intoxicating drinks, or both united. Of the remainder, suppressed perspiration would comprise a large number. A strong, healthy, temperate man, averse to labor, and living in idleness, after the danger had passed was curious to ascertain the cause. He had been cautious and prudent in his diet. He used nothing stimulating, and was in good health. But after some hours of hard labor and very profuse perspiration he had laid down to take his customary naprigg. After a short nap, he awoke with a severe chill, freeze was observed. Another cause is drinking largely of cold water when hot and thirsty, great fatigue, great anxiety, fear, etc., all figure among the causes of cholera. If you have all these, you are as far from the cholera as from being swept away by a comet.

4th. *Symptoms of an attack*—While cholera is prevalent in a place, almost every person will be liable to it. The disturbance of digestion is doubtless in part imaginary. Every one notices the slightest variation of feeling, and this gives rise to much anxiety. If you have a slight nausea, a train of chills, or rumbling sounds when no attack develops. No one is entirely free from these. But when they are persistent, though not violent, it is in the skirmishing party of the advancing column. It will have at first no single characteristic of Asiatic Cholera. But as the disease develops, it will be seen nevertheless. Wait a little, give it time to get hold, say to yourself, "I feel perfectly well, it will soon pass off," and in a short time you will repeat of your folly in vain. I have seen only one comment coincide with this.

Sometimes, though rarely, the attack commences in the night, but it is hard to say what it commences in, in order to hold on. In a few hours the patient may sink into the collapse. The hands and feet become cold and purplish, the countenance, first pale, then livid, though not so pale as death. It is in the skirmishing party of the advancing column. It will have at first no single characteristic of Asiatic Cholera. But as the disease develops, it will be seen nevertheless. Wait a little, give it time to get hold, say to yourself, "I feel perfectly well, it will soon pass off," and in a short time you will repeat of your folly in vain. I have seen only one comment coincide with this.

5. *In business, or charged with personal property*—If you are in business, or charged with personal property, do not forgo the post office, or any other public labor, except when suffering from premonitory symptoms of cholera or other sickness.

6. *And encourage the removal and prevention of the localizing and exciting causes of cholera throughout the district in which you reside*.

7. *Give particular attention to the道德 and cleanliness of your place of abode and the neighborhood, and see to it that the water supply is both pure and sufficient.*

8. *Inculcate habits of personal cleanliness.*

9. *Avoid all causes of excessive nervousness and anxiety.*

10. *Least upon the utmost cleanliness and purity of every portion of your apartments, furniture and domestic articles.*

11. *Thoroughly and frequently wash the clothes, vessels, etc., in the washing tubs, closets, etc., in the dressing room, even to the cellars, closets and vaults. This should be done by fire in open fire places, not by steam.*

12. *Carefully protect the body from sunburn, alteration of temperature. Wear flannel, and when exposed to changeable temperature, or suffering of any disorder of the bowels, wear a broad band, extending from the navel to the middle of the body.*

13. *Heed the use of food and beverages, being particular as to quality and digestibility.*

14. *Keep your post office, or any other public labor, except when suffering from premonitory symptoms of cholera or other sickness.*

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THE NORTHERN ROUTE TO MONTANA—AN ESCORT REFUSED BY GEN. SHERMAN.

The following documents are in answer to a letter addressed by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly to Gen. Grant, and signed by our entire delegation and some of the Wisconsin members, asking that Col. Babcock who was appointed to survey a northern route to Montana should go with his party from St. Paul and not up the Missouri. It will be seen that the request of our delegation was referred to Gen. Sherman, who says he can do no cavalry to escort a party across the country to St. Paul, but suggests that "Col. Babcock could go from St. Paul to Abercrombie and thence to Fort Rice or Berthold along with some escort party."

The fact is, the St. Paul interest is making strenuous efforts to make the trade of Montana tributary to that city—and through our delegation are doing all they can to secure the definitive opening of a northern route under military protection between Minnesota and Montana; their success will be likely to fall short of public expectation in this quarter under the circumstances created by a vigorous opposition on the part of the

though Gen. Sherman gives the preference to the Missouri at the present high stage of water for the transportation of troops from St. Louis; yet this is no argument in favor of the asserted superiority of the northern or land route for emigration purposes. It is incomparably far cheaper—far shorter—and far better in every way than that of the South's rail routes, and as for the Marquis route, that is to say, a route to the West, it is to be taken into the account. An energetic movement should be made, we can not under what auspices to open this northern route, and to make it a mail and stage route, with military stations at regular intervals to supply the necessary escorts for emigrant trains or stages against hostile Indians.

The following are the documents referred to:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
Washington, April 4, 1866.

Some correspondence respecting an escort of troops to sent across the country from St. Paul, was duly received and forwarded to Major General Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, to know if he could make such disposition of troops as would be necessary to make his movement on the same. The small number of regular troops to distribute over so extended a country renders it impossible for Gen. Sherman to furnish the escort.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. E. BABCOCK,
Brvt. Col. A. D. C.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SIGNED
HEADQUARTERS DIV. OF THE MISSISS.,
St. Louis, March 1, 1866.

All troops sent to the Upper Missouri go by water because of the manifest economy.

I have no cavalry to escort a party at the North, but Col. Babcock could go from St. Paul to Abercrombie and thence to Fort Rice or Berthold along with some escort party.

The copperhead *Aryus* at Red Wing set up a great howl because eight students of the Hamline University voted at the late character election in that city. The students say it must be five of the eight that voted have been soldiers for the defense of the country, and some of them are now crippled from the effects of rebel bullets, and that all were legal voters. They challenge the copperheads to present documents for illegal voting. These students sent their ballots in the direction of their enemies, and that's what's the matter with the *Aryus*.

A YEAR AGO.

To-day is the Anniversary of that fatal

13th of April, 1865, when the lightning

carried the terrible words that smote like

lightning through every heart of young American, "Abraham Lincoln is dead!"

Killed by Booth, the actor!" Alas! in

the year that has gone we have had sad

news to tell. It is to be hoped that Abraham Lincoln's death will terminate.

But every month since has brought

with it a new and more ghastly

revelation of the man whom it made

President has become more distinctly

revered to the public apprehension;

and has had the mournful

contrast between the spirit and

principles which are bearing on the adminis-

tration of Andrew Johnson, and those which

are being exhibited by the statesmanship

of Abraham Lincoln.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS created

quite a sensation in Washington. He

received almost as many calls as Presi-

dent Johnson.

The CHICAGO people are crazy over

lottery schemes. Every spare dollar is

invested with the hope of securing a for-

tune week.

The tenants of New York are holding

meetings and denouncing the grasping

pecuniaryness of their landlords. They

claim that a law should be passed by the

next Legislature, forbidding persons

from charging over seven per cent on

their investments. On these grounds

rental candidates for office are now busi-

ly pulling their wires.

THE VENICE FLAG.—The flag of the Irish

Republic, recently adopted, is similar to

the ensign of the United States, with the

exception that in place of the blue field

and stars, there is a yellow harp on a green

ground. The device is the same as that

of the national emblem of Ireland.

THE FEDERALIST.—The

newspaper of the Federalists, which

has been suspended, has been re-estab-

lished under a new name.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.—The

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THE NEW YORK HERALD.—The

THE CITY.

BREAKING OF THE ICE BORNE
ABOVE ST. ANTHONY FALLS.

Great Destruction of Property.

A Portion of the Upper Bridge Carried Away.

Two Boats Pier Destroyed.

100,000 Feet of Logs Flouted Off.

In yesterday morning's paper it was announced that a tremendous gorgo of ice existed above the upper bridge, between Minneapolis and St. Anthony, and that fears were entertained for the safety of that structure, as well as for that of the Suspension Bridge. These fears, it seems, were well ground, for at about half past six o'clock yesterday morning, the gorgo began to give way, and in a short time the immense mass, backed up for a distance of five miles, and composed of all the ice which had floated down.

Cloud down, began to move, and in short time the whole mountain of ice was under way. Nothing could withstand the gigantic pressure, and the pier and a portion of the upper bridge were carried away.

The ice in the river between the upper bridge and the falls had not yet been broken, and was comparatively solid, and when the moving mass came down upon this, it was broken up in huge masses, ground up, and carried away.

The sudden movement of this great body of heavy ice was particularly disastrous to the boathouses located between the suspension bridge and the St. Anthony boom, which were erected this winter, and about a dozen of which were carried away.

The piers were owned by the proprietors of the mills on the Minneapolis side, and involve a loss of about \$6,000. The loss is particularly severe, as the piers cannot be replaced this summer.

Another and severer loss was the destruction of the lumber sheds below the falls, on the Minneapolis side, which was carried away by the rush of ice. The loss is about \$1,000, and will fall on Messrs. Jones & Co., Washburn, and Morrison.

The amount of logs floated off will foot up to about 700,000 feet, the greater portion of which belonged to the Dean & Co., though several other millers were lessors to considerable amounts.

The piers girding the Minneapolis mill pond were all fortunately saved, or the destruction of property on the Minneapolis side would have been fearful. Those piers sustained a powerful pressure, and never flinched, and even the ice in the pond remained unbroken, while the tremendous rush of ice went tearing by.

The scene was grand as the ice, logs, lumber, fragments of the bridge, and the debris of the St. Anthony mills went rushing along. Siling the great river from shore to shore. The ice broke up at the Falls at half past six, and the advance of the ice and logs reached Saint Paul at about half past nine.

Below we append our Minneapolis Reporter's account.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE AT NORTH ST. PAUL.

About six o'clock this morning we were awoke from slumber by cries of "the bridge is coming down." Hastelessly dressing, we reached the river just in time to see the huge field of ice which for months had bridged the swift Mississippi, and constituted a firm, unyielding roadway for thousands of teams and pedestrians, slowly separate into enormous doses, and, boat rapidly to destruction. At the fall the force current reared the white heads of the fragments, as if in final adieu, and then ploughed them into the roaring, boiling cauldron below. Then came the destruction, filling the entire breadth of river, hastening on with a speed far greater than the swiftest human foot. Away up the river, a mile and a half distant, the eye could distinguish the outline of the upper bridge, and, as far as the eye could see, as far as the departing king of winter maddened his strong legions and hurled them against the frail wooden structure. Suddenly the white ice grew black with broken timbers—half the bridge had dissolved like wax, work, and on came the wreck, roaring and grinding and whirling in the strait of the current. To the astonishment of all it took a course for the head of Nicollet island, and, meeting a recoil of waters from the high bluffs there, was lung into the channel on the St. Anthony side, and disappeared from our sight behind the island. A small portion of the wreck was caught in the current, and came down the Minneapolis side, threatening the Suspension bridge. Luckily the water, released by the breaking up of the gorgo, had fallen nearly three feet, and the dark mass, closely hugging the shore of the island, passed under the bridge without touching the frame-work, but the strong iron guys, hanging low by their own weight, were caught in the wreck, and snatched off like whip cord. The elastic structure swayed to and fro, and scores of people, who from either end watched the progress of affairs, fled precipitately to the firm land.

On the St. Anthony side the remaining portion of the wreck of the upper bridge was driven at full speed against the piers of the old bridge, which span the stream; but they stoutly resisted the attack, and defied it, and the mass was split to fragments, and contented itself with tearing away a few of the supports. Hundreds of logs which have slept between the two shores of St. Anthony and Nicollet Island in peace all winter, were awoke to sundry battle and plunges, and to the ice, and broken timber awoke majestically down over the falls. It is said that over \$6,000 worth of logs went over the Falls this morning. At seven o'clock all the large William Wilson passed the river loaded with wood for St. Paul's market. It is to be hoped many more large loads of some commodity may soon be forthcoming.

CARVER ITINERANT.—The Carver Independent says:

The ferry has been launched, and is now in operation. The proprietor evinces considerable enterprise, and it is to be hoped will be amply rewarded.

The same paper says of the Minnesota River:

The indications are that we will have a fair stage of water this season, and we expect a large fleet of boats to take up the slack of the river.

The more the merrier.

The Hutchinsons.—This talented family gave their second concert in this city last evening to a large, fashionable and appreciative audience, who were delighted at the varied entertainment. Many a pleasant reminiscence is called to mind upon listening to the excellent music of the Hutchinson family. Little Dennett was a special favorite with the large audience last night, and well deserved to be, for a brighter, shriller, more graceful and comic little fellow never was seen anywhere. Little Dennett being the youngest, is the only palliation for our particularly alluding to him, when each member of this talented quintet of splendid musicians, are deserving of all commendation.

NAVIGATION OPEN.—The steamer Molles will leave St. Paul this afternoon at two o'clock, for Red Wing, and will continue to run at that hour daily until the 1st of May. The steamer will make stops for freight and passengers, and at that point will be loaded for La Crosse. This is the best and most comfortable route to reach the east.

Through tickets for all to points east will be taken off on the corner of Jackson and 5th streets.

—W. CHAS. THOMPSON, Agent.

They sing in Harrison's Hall, Minneapolis, on to-morrow (Monday) evening.

Third Ward Alderman.—A meeting to discuss the Third Ward was held last evening, for the purpose of nominating an alderman in place of Nicholas Gross, resigned. William Ward was elected President, and C. H. Williams, Secretary. A ballot was had with the following result:

Great Western, 72; William Gross, 47; Frank Werner, 6.

Werner's majority was 19.

Mr. Ilowitz was declared the nominee of the ward.

The National Bankers Express Company, of which so much was said a few months ago, and so much stock sold in this city, has been (some say sold out) merged with the Adam's American Express Company. The "agitators" however, have again rallied, and have formed a Company to be known as the Merchants' Union. Its principal officers reside in Auburn, New York. One of them is William H. Seward, Jr.

BEGINNING.—The City Justice yesterday fined several persons five dollars and costs (about two dollars and a half more) under the ordinance prohibiting the deposit of filthy substances upon streets, alleys, &c., and a larger batch will be brought up with a short turn tomorrow. Seven dollars and a half is a pretty good sum merely to be reminded that the time has come to put this city in a fit for the best and cleanest route for transportation.

A Floating House.—During the sudden rush of high water yesterday morning, produced by the breaking up of the tremendous gorgo above the Falls, a small house was floating down the river. It was first discovered by a resident of West Saint Paul, who, having a boat to tow it ashore, thus vastly increasing the size of that thriving village. As it was safely landed, application was made for the best and cleanest route for transportation.

FLOATING HOUSE.—During the same morning, a small house, owned by a resident of West Saint Paul, who, having a boat to tow it ashore, thus vastly increasing the size of that thriving village. As it was safely landed, application was made for the best and cleanest route for transportation.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.—Nominally all the lines of the Minnesota Central will be delivered to all points on the line of that road, at St. Paul rates, with railroads. Prescriptions carefully prepared and filled.

ALL WOOL TWEEDS.—On opposite sides of the city, and next to their respective manufacturers, are to be found the finest and most durable tweeds.

FAANCY CASSIMERS.—In Black and White and Black and Brown Plaids, and in spring styles of plaid and color, adapted to the cooler latitudes of the Northwest.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE MINNESOTA UNION SCHOOL will begin on Monday, April 1, 1866.

THE SUMMER TERM will begin on June 10, 1866.

NEW GOODS! Spring and Summer Coatings!

THE FAIR AND FAIRY.—A new and very attractive book, containing a large number of illustrations, and a great variety of subjects, will be published in the fall.

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